PROC. ENTOMOL. SOC. WASH.
80(4), 1978, pp. 517–519

# NEW SYNONYMY AND A REVIEW OF *HAPLUSIA* (DIPTERA: CECIDOMYIIDAE)

Raymond J. Gagné

*Abstract.*—New synonymy of *Haplusia* is made to validate use of the name in a forthcoming key to the genera of Cecidomyiidae. *Chastomera*, *Palaeocolpodia* and *Johnsonomyia* are treated as junior synonyms, and a list is given of the species referable to *Haplusia*.

---

This paper is written mainly to report new synonyms and to validate the use of the name *Haplusia* Karsch that will be used in a forthcoming key to the genera of Nearctic Cecidomyiidae, but also to review the scattered writings concerning the genus. *Haplusia* contains 14 described and many undescribed species from all over the world and from Baltic amber. The venation is characteristic and distinct from the other genera of Porricondylinae, a subfamily of mycophagous cecidomyiids containing many genera of worldwide distribution. The rs crossvein is far distant from the wing base, $R_5$ bends abruptly at rm and joins C considerably caudad of the wing apex, and Cu is simple. All species of *Haplusia* lack antennal circumfila and most have very long palpi and well-marked wing spots and leg bands.

The proposed synonymy is as follows:

*Haplusia* Karsch, 1877:15, 16. Type-species, *plumipes* Karsch, by original designation.

*Chastomera* Skuse, 1888:112. Type-species, *bella* Skuse, by monotypy.

*Palaeocolpodia* Meunier, 1904:18. Type-species, *eocenica* Meunier, by monotypy. NEW SYNONYM.

*Johnsonomyia* Felt, 1908:417. Type-species *rubra* Felt, by original designation. NEW SYNONYM.

Rübsaamen (1892) was first to point out the similarity between the wing of *Haplusia plumipes* and that drawn for *Chastomera bella* by Skuse (1888) and to treat the 2 genera as synonyms; but his observation was ignored until recently when Panelius (1965) cited it but, not having seen specimens of *Chastomera*, declined to follow Rübsaamen. Dr. D. H. Colless, CSIRO, Canberra, Australia kindly sent me an Australian specimen he compared with the type of *Chastomera bella* and considered to be the same in obvious respects. The specimen has the same venation and general habitus as North American specimens of what has been known as *Johnsonomyia*. *Chastomera* was most recently used by Mamaev (1964, 1966), first as a

senior synonym of *Johnsonomyia*, then as a genus distinct from the latter and distinguished on the basis of the eye bridge length, a character that I do not consider will necessarily distinguish natural subdivisions of the genus.

*Palaeocolpodia eocenica* Meunier is known from Baltic amber fossils with wings typical of the modern species. That an Eocene-Oligocene fossil can be congeneric with an extant genus is not surprising considering that such genera as *Lestodiplosis* and *Contarinia* were well established in the Oligocene-Miocene (Gagné, 1973). Mamaev (1964) also pointed out the resemblance of *Palaeocolpodia eocenica* to *Chastomera* and considered the 2 genera to be synonyms.

*Haplusia* may be separated into 2 or more genera someday, but that decision should best follow a study of the fauna on a world basis and not arbitrary splitting resulting from superficial study of limited material and narrow geographic scope.

Following is a list of species referable to *Haplusia*. *Haplusia bella* is a restored combination; all others except *plumipes* are new combinations.

*alexanderi* (Felt), 1921:96 (*Johnsonomyia*). "Cameroun."
*bella* (Skuse), 1888:112 (*Chastomera*). Australia.
*braziliensis* (Felt), 1915:153 (*Johnsonomyia*). Brazil.
*brevipalpis* (Mamaev), 1964:903 (*Chastomera*). Russia.
*cincta* (Felt), 1912:103 (*Johnsonomyia*). Guatemala.
*eocenica* (Meunier), 1904:18 (*Palaeocolpodia*). Baltic amber.
*fusca* (Felt), 1908:417 (*Johnsonomyia*). Eastern United States.
*hondrui* (Mamaev), 1964:902 (*Chastomera*). Rumania.
*longipalpis* (Mamaev), 1964:902 (*Chastomera*). Russia.
*pallida* (Mamaev), 1966:220 (*Johnsonomyia*). Eastern USSR.
*palpata* (Mamaev), 1966:219 (*Johnsonomyia*). Russia.
*plumipes* Karsch, 1877:16. Brazil.
*rubra* (Felt), 1908:417 (*Johnsonomyia*). Eastern United States.
*spiculosa* (Barnes), 1927:271 (*Chastomera*). Malaya.

## Literature Cited

Barnes, H. F. 1927. Some Cecidomyiidae from the Federated Malay States. J. Fed. Malay States Mus. 13:269–274.

Felt, E. P. 1908. Appendix D. N.Y. State Mus. Bull. 124:286–422.

———. 1912. New Itonididae (Dipt.). J.N.Y. Entomol. Soc. 20:102–107.

———. 1915. New South American gall midges. Psyche 22:152–157.

———. 1921. Observations on *Johnsonomyia* Felt with a description of a new species. Can. Entomol. 53:96.

Gagné, R. J. 1973. Cecidomyiidae from Mexican tertiary amber (Diptera). Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 75:169–171.

Karsch, F. 1877. Revision der Gallmücken. Münster i. W., E. C. Brunn. 57 pp.
Mamaev, B. M. 1964. Gall midges of the USSR. 6. New species of the tribe Porricondylini (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae). Entomol. Obozr. 43:894–913; Entomol. Rev. 43:456–465.
———. 1966. New and little known palaearctic gall midges of the tribe Porricondylini (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae). Acta. Entomol. Bohemoslov. 63:213–239.
Meunier, F. 1904. Monographie des Cecidomyidae, des Sciaridae, des Mycetophilidae et des Chironomidae. Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles 28:12–275.
Panelius, S. 1965. A revision of the European gall midges of the subfamily Porricondylinae (Diptera: Itonididae). Acta Zool. Fenn. 113:1–157.
Rübsaamen, E. H. 1892. Die Gallmücken des Königl. Museums for Naturkunde zu Berlin. Berlin Entomol. 37:321–411.
Skuse, F. A. A. 1888. Diptera of Australia. Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW (2) 3:17–145.

Systematic Entomology Laboratory, IIBIII, Fed. Res., Sci. and Educ. Admin., USDA, c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. 20560.